THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at \$6 00 per year, \$3 00 for six months, \$1 50 fo three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscabers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1 00; two days, \$1 75; three days, \$2 50; four days, \$3 00; five days, \$3 50; one week, \$4 00; two weeks, \$6 50; three weeks, \$8 50; one month, \$10 00; two months, \$17 00; three months, \$24 00; six months, \$40 00; twelve months, \$60 00. Ten lines of

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subse-No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, wo-thirds of daily rate.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way. they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordi-ary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Maniage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column of Advertisements on which no specified number of in-sertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at he option of the publisher, and charged up to the date

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advercisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Advertisements discontinued before the time con-

tracted for has expired charged transient rates for time Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to

All announcements and recommendations of candi dates for office, whether in the shape of communica-tions or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements. Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regu-ar business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Posta Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher. Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1891

THEY NEVER CAN DO IT.

The mortgage indebtedness on the farmers in the State of Kansas' is estimated at \$200,000,000, which does not include debts not covered by mortgages. The total indebtedness of the State is \$695,000,000, while the total assessed valuation of lands, city lots and personal property is \$347,717,218, not quite half the indebtedness, so that if all the property of various kinds within the State were sold at the assessed valuation it would not pay more than half the indebtedness.

These \$200,000,000 of indebted ness on lands is covered by mort gages drawing at least eight per cent. interest, which would be \$16, 000,000 before the principal was touched. Now what have they to pay this \$200,000,000, with \$16,000, interest? It must come of the soil by hard labor, out of wheat, corn, oats, hogs and cattle. When the farmer markets these he must take the market price, whatever that may be. He don't fix it. It is fixed for him in Chicago, Kansas City or somewhere else, as the price of the Southern farmer's cotton is fixed in Liverpool or Manchester. The price is fixed and he can't help it. If there be a short crop in this country or abroad the price goes up; if there be a full crop and no unusual demand from abroad the price goes down, but the \$200,000,000 debt is here all the same and the \$16,000,000 interest comes right along regardless of how the markets run. That's where the money lender who has his mortgage locked up in his safe has the advantage of the farmer.

Then suppose a bad crop year comes, too much rain or too little rain, late frosts in the spring or early frosts in the fall, tornadoes, cyclones, hail-storms, chinch bugs, &c., what then? The loss of one crop destroys the small profit on several, but still the debt stands and the interest runs on the same regardless of raiss, droughts, frosts, tornadoes, cyclones, hail-storms, chinch bugs, or anything else. These as it renders the farmer unable to pay his debt or the interest on it. The money lender is not troubled at this, for when he gets tired waiting he instructs his attorney to foreclose the mortgage, and if there be no bidders to offer a price that he is satisfied with he bids the land in, and | board at San Diego. The impresthus the debt is paid.

If this \$200,000,000 debt is ever paid that's the way it must be done. It is an utter impossibility for the farmers to pay it out of the products of their farms, under the present | deputy marshal she carried away is order of things, and at the same time pay the heavy tribute imposed about somewhere and will turn up that he wasn't asked.

upon them by discriminating federal | in good order none the worse of his tariff and financial legislation, and the taxes levied upon them for State

and county purposes. There is but one other way in which it can be done and that way is not likely to be resorted to. In 1858 the farmers of the West were pretty seriously embarrassed by debt, but not so heavily as now. Then there were bad crops, too, and some farmers pressed for money paid interest as high as three per cent. a month for it. They tugged along as best they could until the war between the States broke out and that war was their salvation, for it led to the adoption of financial measures, which got them out of the wilderness. The Government had to have money to put and keep an army in the field and feed and take care of it after it was there. To do this it put its printing presses in operation and printed bonds and greenbacks, called the greenbacks money and declared them a legal tender for all debts due by one citizen to another. In debt paying capacity this greenback dollar, intrinsically not worth the fraction of a cent, was made by law the equal of coin. There was plenty of of it, but the gold owners, in their greed for profit, taking advantage of the Government's necessities conspired against the greenback, until a gold dollar would buy from two to two and a half greenback dollars. Of course the price of everything that was paid for in greenbacks went up in proportion and the farmers sold their crops at greenback prices and then with a fifty cent greenback paid a dollar coin debt. Five hundred dollars in greenbacks paid a \$1,000 coin debt, and the farmer got for his dollar's worth of wheat corn, oats, pork or beef from

MINOR MENTION.

two to two and a half in greenbacks

The first thing he did after it came

into his hands was to pay his debts,

and he was anxious to do so for few

had any faith in the permanent value

of the greenback as money, and

hence few wanted to hoard it. Until

there is more money and "cheap?"

money, as they call it, the Kansas

and other farmers m the West must

tug along the best they can under

their burden of debt and crawl from

under it the best way they can, but

precious few will be able to do that.

President Harrison seems to be an ndividual who is easily riled, and generally manages to show it when he is. He made everybody in Oakland, California, mad when he passed through that town on his tour, by ignoring a reception which they had put themselves to a good deal of trouble and expense to arrange for him, insisting on going directly across the bay to San Francisco. The parade and all that sort of thing came off, but Mr. Harrison wasn't there. On Decoration Day he went to Philadelphia where he was cordially received, as might be expectin Bro. Wanamaker's town, but he was struck with a paroxyism of big head while there and left in a tantrum. The reason was because the gentleman who got up the big uncheon for him at the Union League Club didn't provide seats for his Private Secretary and for the Marshal of the District of Columbia who accompanied him. He construed this into a personal discourtesy to himself, ate his lunch in grim silence, and then left in a "common hack" with his attendants, had his car hitched to a "common train," and without ceremony lit out for Washington, very much to the surprise of some of the denizens of that town and disgust of others when they learned the facts.

Within a few days after the Charleston started in pursuit of the Itata a report came from Paris that agents of the Chilian insurgents were in conference with the American Minister, and that the result of these conferences was that the Itata would be quietly surrendered, and abide the decision of the Courts, whatever that might be. This report was denied at Washington, but it came in such shape that every don't hurt the money lender with his | body believed it, and there was an mortgages in his safe, only in so far | end to all interest in the "chase." The truth of the report is now established by the surrender of the vessel at Iquique Thursday. The only phia Record, Dem. thing in the dispatch announcing the surrender that surprises any one is the statement that she turned over 5,000 stand of rifles taken on flames in an oil refinery or burning sion was that she had either delivered these arms to the Esmeralda, off Acapulco, or transferred them at sea to some other vessel, preparatory to the contemplated surrender. The not mentioned, but we suppose he is

impromptu excursion.

There are two men who by this time, doubtless, wish that that baccarat scandal suit, which is now entertaining the fashionables of London, had not been instituted. After it is over Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming will not be bankering so much for a vindication as he was, for it has already been pretty conclusively shown that he did the cheating as charged and pocketed the money, and then tried his level best, after he had been caught to get his friends to lie him out of it, to all of which they testify in court. It is now said that in his desperation he will say something before he gets through which will put his Royal Highness in a worse plight than he has been put by the discreditable revelations thus far made. Baccarat seems to have been one of his weaknesses, and whenever he visited in the country he always went equipped for his favorite game with counters, cards, &c., as any professional gamble. might do. The fact of royalty is the only thing in this case which permits a distinction to be drawn between the heir apparent and the professional gambler.

That was a rattling fight reported as having taken place in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, on the night of April 28, between the insurgent cruiser Magallanes and three Government vessels; but there seems to be some doubt about it as Admiral McCann makes no mention of it in his dispatches to the Government. If true, however, it proves the commander of the Magallanes to be hustler, to steam into port right under the guns of the forts, attack three well equipped war ships, use up two of them, cripple the third run the gauntlet of the forts and make good his escape. That fellow is made out of the stuff that heroes are made out of. The Chilians long ago established the reputation of being the best fighters in South America, on land and water, and they have lost none of their reputation in this scrimmage among themselves. Their fighting dash may be due in a great measure, and doubtless is, to the Irish blood that courses through the veins of many

STATE TOPICS.

of them.

In the election of Prof. Geo. T Winston, for President of the State University to succeed President Battle, the trustees have doubtless done well, much better than if they had gone outside and picked up some man of some political prominence, but without real qualifications for the position. Mr. Winston is a teacher by profession, a fine scholar, young, vigorous, energetic and enthusiastic, just the kind of a man who is wanted for the position to which he has been called. Those who know him best say that he is not only a thorough scholar, but a man of fine organizing and administrative ability, of resource, and with independence enough to have opinions of his own, and courage enough to act upon them. These are some of the characteristics which commended him so highly to the board of trustees and gave him the unanimous vote for the Presidency which

CURRENT COMMENT.

— It is fortunate that the na tion has money enough for the White House repairs. Perhaps the Washington paper-hangers are cutting each other and getting prices down to the reach of the Government .- Louisville Courier - Journal,

— That alchemic American who has just been jailed in London for trying to make gold out of drugs merely failed to locate himself proshould have come over here and, like so many more, made it out of

native tin. -Phil. Times, Ind. — English statesmen proceed on their course in regard to the sealcatching question without the slightest regard to Canadian interests or opinion. It's a way the English have with colonial toadies. One flash of rebellion would be worth more to the Canadians in securing consideration from the mother country than would a thousand fawning protestations of loyalty.-Philadel-

- In Germany they put out fires with beer. They put out one that way the other day anyhow. It was a question of extinguishing the the brewery next door. Water is scarce in that locality. So they deluged the place with beer. That's about as sensible a use as was ever made of it. Undoubtedly beer is not altogether without some value as a moisture. - Savannah News, Dem.

- Bismarck did not attend Von Moltke's funeral for the simple reason BACCARAT.

The Game Waich Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming Played Crooked.

Although the game of baccara, or baccarat, has been introduced in this country in a modified form, it is comparatively unknown here. It is played with the ordinary playing cards, and in very simple in its details and freer from complications than most games at cards. Any number of players may participate, and as many packs of cards may be used as necessary, the number being increased to correspond with the number of players. One member of the party is selected to act as banker. He deals out the cards from a box similar to a cigar box, after they have been shuffled. The face cards each count ten, and the others according to the number of their spots. After the bets have been made the banker deals two cards to each of the players, including himself, but the other players must receive their cards before the banker is served. The aim of the players is to make the numbers 9, 19, 29, or as nearly

those as possible, as 8, 18 28. Any player is at liberty either to "stand' or to be "content" with the two cards first dealt, or to call for more at the risk of exceeding 29, when his stake is forfeited to the dealer. If, after the first distribution of two cards to each, any player has a "natural"-that is, a sum making 9, or next in value, 19—he declares it wins and the banker pays all who hold superior hands to his own, and claims from those holding inferior hands. The players stake their money separately, there being, in fact, as many separate games in progress as there are players, and the spectators may wager their money on any of them, all of which must be accepted by the banker in

The great difficulty to an ordinarly prudent baccarat player is to know when to leave off. Even the strongest-minded can scarcely trust their judgment in this respect, so it may be readily imagined what sort of chance any vacilating player has of being successful at the game. There are certain matters in con-

nection with the Tranby Croft baccarat affair that are worth considering. Sir. William is alleged to have resorted to a form of cheating known as "poussette"—that is, adding to the stake when the banker has lost and decreasing it when he has won. Now, had the table been better conducted, it would have been impossibie for this to have occurred. Prior to the banker making a start he states the amount in the bankfor example, £50. Any one sitting down at the table has the right to call the whole of the bank, selecting the left or the right on which to pick up the cards. If the bank is not called, then the banker proceeds to as may be "marked" or called-the former meaning that the money is placed on the table: the latter, that the banker has accepted the bet without the money being staked. The latter course, however, is quite the exception, the ready coin being invariably planked Previous to the banker dealing the cards it is the duty of two croupiers, one on the right and the other on the left, to count up the stakes deposited on either side, and then make up the bank. Thus the banker knows to the smallest coin the exact amount of his liabilities. Had the game been properly played at Tranby Croft no one attempting the "poussette" would have stood an earthly chance of either increasing or decreasing his stake.

TAKE OUT A SILVER COIN.

Give it a Squint or Two and Then Read

What is the "milling" on a dollar or other coin? Probably not one person in 500 would answer this simple question correctly. There is a popular belief that the corrugations on the rim of a dollar are the milling. A San Francisco Chronicle reporter thought so, too, until the point happened to arise in a conversation with C. M. Gorham, coiner at the Mint in that city.

Mr. Gorham went into the coining-room and picked up a "blank," a round piece of plain silver cut out of a silver bar. It had gone through one machine, which had slightly rounded the edges.

The blank was dropped in a milling machine, and when it came out a second or two later the rim was flat and the edges of the rim were raised a little above the level of the sides. perly. How to make gold out of The verb "milling" is this raising of drugs is the druggist's secret. He the rim of a blank piece of money, and the noun "milling" is this plain raised rim without reference to any corrugations anywhere. The purpose of the milling is to protect the

surface of the sides from wear. The milled blank was dropped into a stamping machine, from which it dropped a perfect dollar. While in the machine the piece dropped into a corrugated collar, and the piece, expanding under great pressure, the rim was forced into the corrugations and became similarly corrugated. These parallel notches or corrugationf, generally called the milling, constitute the "reeding."

Gurrranteed Cure for La Grippe.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

PERSONAL.

- A Philadelphia editor, who is not inappropriately named Bloomingdale, recently walked a mile wearing an advertisement sandwich sign and earned

- About 650 men are employed

in the construction of George Vanderbilt's castle at Asheville, N. C., It will require about two years to complete the building. - Hurlbert and Oakey Hall are

in New York and Miss Evelyn is in London, but Private Secretary Murray is like the pea under the thimble-not there enough to be counted. - The Russian Government has presented gold medals to Prince George of Greece and his suite in honor of the

courage they displayed in the defense of the czarowitz from a Japanese assassin. - Corporal Tanner is feeling quite chipper over troubles in the Pen sion Office, and whenever he comes across a portrait of Gen. Raum he shakes his fist at it and says, "You're

- Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Minister, is fond of walking and can get around with a neatness and celerity which makes her independent of street cars and of little trouble to her own coachman.

- Mr. Gladstone is strongly in favor of admitting women to the board of county councillors, and his answer to the deputation proposing the bill was extremely lucid and straightforward. He had gathered that in county council work there was a field for women's energies and a real want for them to supply, and he heartily endorsed the bill.

- Jane Stevens, whose pictures are on exhibition at the Royal Institute of Painters, spent the best years of her life as a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, and now, without a lesson in drawing, without assistance or encouragement from artists, her natural genius, expressing ideas in bold, original and unconventional work, has won international honor.

POLITICAL POINTS.

- The fact that 2,000 negroes have been imported to take the places of white men in the lowa mines indicates that Iowa Republicans have inaugurated the Presidential campaign of 1892.—Chicago Mail, Dem.

— The promoters of the Peoples' Party claim that they will poll 200,000 votes in Ohio. They will do nothing of the kind, but they may poll enough to leave McKinley high and dry on the shores of defeat .- Knoxville Tribune,

— Out of the swarm of contradictory reports and rumors concerning the very important fact is clearly demonstrated. Mr. Blaine is greatly broken in health, and it is possible that he will not go back to Washington again in active charge of the State Department. It is undoubtedly Mr. Blaine's ambition to manage this administration's foreign policy up to the end. He may be able to do this, but as a presidential candidate he is out of consideration. A con firmed hypochondriac, and discouraged regarding his own health, neither he nor his physicians would consent to such a deal to £25 a side, or as much of it hazard of his life.-N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Ind.

> Advice to Mothers. For Over Fifty Years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their chil dren while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing

Many Wants Supplied

IN FOLLOWING FINISH:

Walnut, 16th Century, Old English and Antique.

Sideboards, Refrigerators, Wardrobes, Book Cases and Folding, Beds, MOSQUITO NETS,

and everything kept in a first class FURNITURE HOUSE.

Our three floors are packed full: come and see us,

Bed-Room Suits From \$15.00 to \$150.00.

Sneed & Co., S. E. Cor. 2nd and Market Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C

DOConnor REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Wilmington, North Carolina. REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD

Loans Negotiated on City Property. Stores, Dwellings, Offices and Halls

Houses and Lots for sale on the monthly instalmen plan. Cash advanced on city property. ap 1 tf

Buggies and Harness, TRUNKS AND BAGS.

> H. L. FENNELL, The Horse Milliner, 14 & 16 South Front street.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 5. SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Market opened dull at 85 cents per gallon, with small sales. Later, sales were made at

34% cents. ROSIN-Market steady at \$1 171/2 per bbl. for Strained and \$1 221/2 for

Good Strained. TAR.-Firm at \$1 50 per bbl. of 280

lbs., with sales at quotations. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Distillers quote the market firm at \$2 40 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1 40 for

COTTON.—Nominal. Quotations at the Produce Exchange were-Ordinary..... 55% Good Ordinary.... 6 15-16

Good Middling 9

Low Middling.... 7 11-16

Middling..... 81/4

RECEIPTS. 317 casks Spirits Turpentine..... Rosin..... 1,038 bbls bbls Tar..... 27 59 bbls Crude Turpentine.....

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. ! rinanciai.

NEW YORK, June 5 .- Evening .-Sterling exchange quiet and easier at 4851/2@489. Commercial bills 483 @487. Money easy at 3@31/2 per cent.; closing offered at 3 per cent. Government securities dull, steady to firm; four per cents 120; four and a half per cents 100. State securities dull but steady; North Carolina sixes 124; fours 100,

Commercial.

NEW YORK, June 6.- Evening.-Cotton firm middling 8%c; low middling 8 3-16c; good ordinary 7 7-16c; net receipts at this port to-day 728 bales; gross 3,241 ba'es; exports to Great Britain 225 bales; to France - bales; to the Continent 189 bales; forwarded 262 bales; sales 434 bales, all to spinners; stock 158,815 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 2,590 bales; gross 20,855 bales; exports to Great Britain 16,941 bales; to France 875 bales; to the continent 2,984 bales; forwarded 2,-281 bales; sales 2,043 bales; to spinners

Total to-day-net receipts at all ports 4,858 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,275 bales; to the Continent 939 bales; stock 377,638 bales.

Consolidated net receipts 30,681 bales; ports to Great Britain 35,948 bales; to France 885 bales; to the Continent Total since September 1st-net re-

ceipts 6,769,732 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,135,698 bales; to France 537, 234 bales; to the continent 1,790,667 bales; to the channel 15,856 bales.

Cotton-Net receipts 728 bales; gross receipts 3,241 bales. Futures closed steady, with sales of 70,900 bales at quotations: June 8.54@8.55c; July 8.65c; August 8.75@8.76c; September 8.84@ 8.85c; October 8.91@8.92c; November 8.98@8.99c; December 9.05@9.06c; January 9.13@9.14c; February 9.22c; March 9.30@9.32c; April 9.38@9.40c.

Southern flour quiet and weak. Wheat lower, unsettled and heavy; No. 2 red \$1 08\%@1 08\% in store and at elevator options opened 1/0/1/2 upon firmness at the West, declined 5/0/1/2 on lower cables, and closed heavy for the day; June is down 1%c, July %c: No. 2 red June \$1 081/6; July \$1 063/6; September \$1 02%. Corn higher, with light offerings, fair demand and firm; No. 2 64@ 651/8c at elevator; 65@661/4c afloat; options advanced early 1@1% on lighter supplies of contract grades and cool weather West, declined 36 34 c on realizing and closed 1c over yesterday; June 651/sc; July 641/s; September 631/sc. Oats irregular and higher, closing weak; options quiet, weak and irregular; June 49½c; july 50c; spot No. 2, 49¾@51¼c; mixed western 47@53c. Hops steady and quiet. Coffee-options opened barely steady at 5@20 points down and closed steady at 20@35 points down; June \$16 80@16 90; July \$16 45@16 70; August \$16 00@16 20; September \$15 40 @15 60; spot Rio dull and lower; fair cargoes 19c; No. 7, 171/c. Sugar-raw more active and steady at a decline; fair refining 2 15-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 5-16c; refined quiet and 1-16@1/sc lower; standard A 41/6c; confectioners' A 4c; cut loaf and crushed 514c; powdered 436c; granulated 416c; cubes 45-16c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice steady and quiet. Petroleum steady and quiet. Cotton seed oil firm. Rosin, quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine quiet at 38½ @38½c. Wool easy and dull; domestic fleece 32@37c. Pork steady and in moderate demand. Peanuts strong fancy hand-picked 41/4c; farmers' 21/4@ 8%c. Beef active and strong; family \$13 50. Beef hams wanted; tierced beef firmer; city extra and mess 19@20c. Cut meats steadier at 4%c; hams 91/2@93/4; middles quiet and easy. Lard opened easy and closed firm, Western steam \$6 47½; city \$5 50; June \$6 46; July \$6 51 bid; September \$6 71@ 6 76; refined quiet; continent \$6 3716 75; S. A. \$7 85. Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton 3-32d; grain 2d.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat-No. 2 spring \$1 001/2 @1 10%; No. 2 red \$1 00% @1 01%. Corn—No. 2 59% C. Oats—No. 2, 45c. Mess pork, per bbl., \$10 55. Lard per 100 lbs., \$6 20. Short rib sides \$5 85@ 5 90. Dry salted shoulders \$5 00@5 10. Short clear \$6 25@6 35. Whiskey \$1 16.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest and closing: Wheat No. 2, June \$1 01, 1 01, 1 00%; July 98% @99, 99%, 98%; August 95%, 95%, 94%; Corn—No. 2, June 58% @58%, 59%, 59%; 59%; 59% 57%; 58%, 58c; August 56% @56%, 57%; 57%; Oats— No. 2, June 44%, 45%, 44c; July 43%, 44%, 44%c; August 85%, 86%, 86%, 86%c. Mess pork, per bbl-July \$10 60, 10 721/2. 10 65; September \$10 85, 11 00, 10 90; Lard, per 100 fbs—July \$6 25, 6 321/3, 6 30; September \$6 50, 6 55, 6 521/3. Short ribs per 100 fbs—\$5 90,600 5 971/3; September \$6 171/2, 6 271/2, 6 25.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—southern dull; Fultz \$1 05@1 11; Longberry, \$1 07@ 1 12; No. 2 red firm; spot \$1 0914@ 1 091/2. Corn—southern white nominal at 65% cents; yellow dull at 65@65% cents.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. June 5.-Galveston, dull at 8%cnet receipts 73 bales; Norfolk, dull at 8%c-net receipts 569 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8%c-net receipts -

bales; Boston, quiet at 8% c-net receipts 98 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 9% c-net receipts 599 bales; Savannah, quiet at 8 8-16c-net receipts 362 bales; New Orleans, lower and generally irregular at 81/c-ret receipts 965 ba'es; Mobile. quiet at 81/4c-net receipts 27 bales; Memphis. strady at 81/4c-net receipts 96 balcs; Augusta, quiet at 81/2c-net res 69 bales; Charleston quiet at 81/40 -net rece pts 452 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star. LIVERPOOL, June 5, noon-Cotton business moderate at unchanged prices. American middling 4%d. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American; for speculation and export 500 bales. Receipts 4,000 bales, of which

3,500 were American. Futures easy-June and July delivery 40-64, 4 89-64@4 38-64d; July and August delivery 4 46-64@4 45-64d; August and September delivery 4 50-64d; September and October delivery 4 54-64@4 53-64d; November and December delivery 4 60-64d; December and Januery delivery 4 62-64d; January and February delivery 5d.

Tenders of cotton to-day 2,300 bales new and 500 old docket.

4 P. M.—June 4 37-64d, seller June and July 4 37-64d, seller; July and August 4 43-644, seller; August and September 4 47-6 @ 4 48-64d; September and October 4 52-64d, buyer; October and November, 4 55-64@4 56-64d; November and December 4 58-64d buyer; December and January 4 60-64d buyer; January and February 4 62-64@ 4 63-64d. Futures closed casy.

NOT ONE SORE NOW.

Baby Afflicted with Bad Sores and Eruptions. No Relief. Permanently Cured by the Cuticura.

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they did me no good. I used your CUTICURA RESIDES, and they have cured me sound and well. I was sore from my waist down with eczema. They have cured me with no sign of return. I owe my life to CUTICURA, for without a doubt, I would have been in my grave had it not been for your remedies. A low me to return my sincerest thanks.

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